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# Technician Question Pool

## July 2022 to June 2026

### The MORE Project

<http://n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project>

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# Radio Wave Characteristics

## No-Nonsense pages 42 - 44

### Properties of Radio Waves and Propagation Modes

Amateur radio operators must always try to use the correct frequency and mode when communicating. To do this, we need to know how radio signals travel from one point to another, and what effects frequency, our antennas and even our location have on signal propagation.



# T3C11

Why is the radio horizon for VHF and UHF signals more distant than the visual horizon?

- A. Radio signals move somewhat faster than the speed of light
- B. Radio waves are not blocked by dust particles
- C. The atmosphere refracts radio waves slightly
- D. Radio waves are blocked by dust particles



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# T3C01

Why are simplex UHF signals rarely heard beyond their radio horizon?

- A. They are too weak to go very far
- B. FCC regulations prohibit them from going more than 50 miles
- C. UHF signals are usually not propagated by the ionosphere
- D. UHF signals are absorbed by the ionospheric D region



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# T3A01

Why do VHF signal strengths sometimes vary greatly when the antenna is moved only a few feet?

- A. The signal path encounters different concentrations of water vapor
- B. VHF ionospheric propagation is very sensitive to path length
- C. Multipath propagation cancels or reinforces signals
- D. All these choices are correct



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# T3A06

What is the meaning of the term “picket fencing”?

- A. Alternating transmissions during a net operation
- B. Rapid flutter on mobile signals due to multipath propagation
- C. A type of ground system used with vertical antennas
- D. Local vs. long-distance communications



# T3A06

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# T3A10

What effect does multipath propagation have on data transmissions?

- A. Transmission rates must be increased by a factor equal to the number of separate paths observed
- B. Transmission rates must be decreased by a factor equal to the number of separate paths observed
- C. No significant changes will occur if the signals are transmitted using FM
- D. Error rates are likely to increase



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# T3A05

When using a directional antenna, how might your station be able to communicate with a distant repeater if buildings or obstructions are blocking the direct line of sight path?

- A. Change from vertical to horizontal polarization
- B. Try to find a path that reflects signals to the repeater
- C. Try the long path
- D. Increase the antenna SWR



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Which of the following effects may allow radio signals to travel beyond obstructions between the transmitting and receiving stations?

- A. Knife-edge diffraction
- B. Faraday rotation
- C. Quantum tunneling
- D. Doppler shift



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# T3A02

What is the effect of vegetation on UHF and microwave signals?

- A. Knife-edge diffraction
- B. Absorption
- C. Amplification
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A non-profit initiative by the IEEE and ARDC to increase the numbers of youth (12-18) and non-males in Amateur Radio. Participants earn FCC licenses and receive free 2-way radios.

For MORE information: [n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project](http://n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project)  
Dr. Rebecca Mercuri, Grant Administrator, [rtmercuri@ieee.org](mailto:rtmercuri@ieee.org)

